Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 5, 1836. Whole No. 706.

SELECTED.

THE BRIDE.

They tell me gentle lady, that they deck thee for a bride,
That the wreath is woven in thy hair, for the bridegroom by thy side,
And I think I hear thy father's arm, their beautiful, their own.
I never saw a bridal but my eyelid hath been wet,
For it seemed to me, as though a joyous crowd had met,
To see the saddest sight of all, a young and girlish thing;
Cast aside her maiden gladness, for a name and for a ring.
When I think how often I have seen thee with thy face so calm and mild,
And lovely look and step and air and bearing like a child,
Oh, how mournfully, how mournfully, it comes across my brain
That you never more mayest be that fair, and girlish thing again.
I would that as my heart dictates, that such might be my lay,
That my voice should be a voice of mirth, of music, like the way;
But, ah! in vain, within my heart, how'ever are the strings,
The mariner does upon my lip, the music on the strings.
But a voice is floating round me, and it tells me in my rest,
That no shrine shall illume thy path, that joy shall be thy guest;
That thy life shall be a summer's day, thy evening shall go down,
Like the evening of the eastern clime, that never knows a frown.
When thy foot is at the altar, when the ring has pressed thy hand,
When those thou lovest, and those that love thee weeping round thee stand,
Oh, may the hymn which friendship weaves, like a spirit of the air,
Come o'er thee at that moment, for a blessing and a prayer.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS.

No. I.

Reception of the Declaration of Independence at New York, July 11, 1776.—This day, the Declaration of Independence was read at the head of each brigade, of the continental army, posted at and near the city, and every where received with loud huzzas, and the utmost demonstrations of joy.

In the evening the equestrian statue of George III. which truly pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was, by the sons of freedom, laid prostrate in the dirt; the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant! The lead wherewith this monument was made, is to be run into bullets, to mete out to the use of the infatuated subjects, who to gain a *paper crown*, have lost an Empire."

Treaton, July 8, 1776.—This day the "Declaration," was proclaimed here, to the evident satisfaction of all that heard it read. The sentiments of the Provincial Congress, the gentlemen of the committees, the officers and privates of the militia under arms, and a large concourse of the inhabitants attended on the great and solemn occasion.

Princeton, July 10.—Last night Nassau Hall was grandly illuminated, and *Independency* proclaimed under a triple volley of musketry, and universal acclamation for the supremacy of the *United States*. The ceremony was conducted with the greatest decorum.

On the 18*th of July*, 1776.—The Declaration was read at New York, at the State House, to a numerous and respectable body of free-holders, and principal inhabitants of the city and county, which was received with general applause and heartfelt satisfaction, and at the same time, our late king's coat of arms was brought from the Hall, where the courts were commonly held, and burned amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators.

Boston, July 25, 1776.—Thursday last, (18th,) pursuant to an order of the honourable council, was proclaimed from the balcony of the State House in this town, the Declaration of the American Congress, absolving the United Colonies from their allegiance to the British crown, and declaring them free and independent states. There were present on the occasion, in the council chamber, the committee of council, a number of the honourable house of representatives, the magistrates, ministers, selectmen, and other gentlemen of Boston, and the neighbouring towns; also the commanding officers of the continental regiments stationed here, and other officers. Two of those regiments were under arms in King street, formed into three lines on the north side of the street, and in thirteen divisions; and a detachment from the Massachusetts regiment of artillery, with two pieces of cannon, was on their right wing. At one o'clock the Declaration was proclaimed by Colonel Thomas Crafts, which was received with great joy, expressed by three hurzas from a great concourse of people assembled on the occasion. After which, on a signal given, thirteen pieces of cannon were fired from the fort on Fort-hill, the forts at Dorchester-Neck, the Castle, Nantasket, and Point Alderton, likewise discharged their cannon: Then the detachment of artillery fired their cannon thirteen times, which was followed by the two regiments giving their fire from the thirteen divisions in succession. These fires corresponded to the huzzas of the American States United.

The bells in town were rung on the occasion, and unprecedented festivity cheered and brightened every face.

On the same evening the king's arms, and every sign with any resemblance of it, whether lion and crown, pestle and mortar and crown, heart and crown, &c. together with every sign that belonged to a tory was taken down, and made a general conflagration of it in King street.

To heighten the general joy, a large ship captured by an American privateer was brought in during the ceremonies.

Portsmouth, N. H. July 20. On the 18th inst. the Independent company under Col. Sherburne, and the Light Infantry company under Col. Langdon, were drawn up on parade, in their uniforms, when the Declaration of Independence from the grand continental congress was read, to the hearing of a numerous and splendid audience; the pleasing countenances of the many patriots present spoke a hearty concurrence to this interesting measure, which was confirmed by loud huzzas, and all conducted in peace and good order.

In Baltimore on the 20th of July.—The Declaration was read at the Court House, to a large body of militia and inhabitants of the town and vicinity, which was received with great joy. At night the town was illuminated, and the effigy of the king carried through the town and committed to the flames amidst the acclamations of many hundreds. The just reward of a tyrant.

Tconderoga, N. Y. July 18.—To-day, immediately after divine worship, the Declaration was read by Col. S. Clark, and having said "God save the United States of America!" The army manifested their joy with hearty cheering. It was remarkably pleasing to see the spirits of the soldiers so raised, the language of every man's countenance was, now, we are a people! we have a name among the nations of the world.

At Charleston, S. C. Annapolis, Md. Williamsburg, Va.—The Declaration was received with universal joy.

Declaration of Virginia, May 18, 1776.—For as much as all the colonies of the *United Colonies*, by the most decent representations and petitions to the king and parliament of Great Britain, to restore peace and good security to America under the British government, and a reunion with that people upon just and honorable terms, instead of a redress of grievances, have produced, from an insolious and vindictive administration, increased insults, oppression, and a vigorous attempt to effect our total destruction. By a late act all these colonies are declared to be in rebellion, and out of the protection of the British crown, and properties subjected to confiscation; our people, when captured, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen, and all of former rapine and oppression of Americans declared legal and just. Arms and armies are raised, and the aid of foreign troops engaged to assist these destructive purposes. The king's representative in this colony hath not only withheld all the powers of government from operating for our safety, but, having retired on board an armed ship, is carrying on a piratical and savage war against us; tempting our slaves, by every artifice, to resort to him, and training and employing them against their masters. In this state of extreme danger, we have no alternative left but an abject submission to the will of those overbearing tyrants, or a total separation from the crown and government of Great Britain, uniting and exerting the strength of all settlements for defence, and forming alliances with such as are able to assist us in that war; wherefore, conceiving the *Searcher of hearts* for the uprightness of human declarations, expressing our desire to be free from those unnatural connections that have been dissolved by the tyranny of the king, and that we are driven from that unnatural union by their wicked counsels, and the cruel laws of said association.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates appointed to represent this colony in general congress, be instructed to propose to that respectable body, *to Declare the United Colonies free and Independent States*, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence upon the crown or parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the assent of this colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the congress for forming foreign alliances, and a *Confederation of the Colonies*, at such time, and in the manner, as to them shall seem best, provided, that the powers of forming government for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the respective colonial legislatures.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to prepare *a Declaration of Rights*, and such a plan of government as will be most likely to maintain peace and good order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people.

Edmund Pendleton, President.

In consequence of the above resolutions, universally regarded as the only door which will lead to safety and prosperity, a number of gentlemen of Williamsburg, where the convention was holden, made a handsome collection for the purpose of treating the soldiery, who next day were paraded in Waller's Grove, before Brigadier Gen. Lewis, attended by the gentlemen of the committee of safe ty, the members of the general convention, the inhabitants of the city, &c.—The resolutions were read aloud to the army, and received with acclamations by all present. Several toasts were given, among which were the following.

"The American Independent States."—

The Union Flag of the American States waved upon the Capitol during the whole of this ceremony. Every one seemed pleased that the domination of Great Britain was now at an end, so wickedly and tyrannically exercised for those twelve or thirteen years past, notwithstanding our repeated prayers and remonstrances for redress. The evening concluded with illuminations and other demonstrations of joy. The number of members present at the adoption of the above was 113.

Scarcity of Land.—The consequence of the war with Great Britain, almost all the land in the colonies that could be procured, has been run into bullets for the army. In New Jersey a committee was appointed "to collect all the leaden weights, from window sashes and clocks, and all the leaden weights of shops, stores and mills, also all other lead in and about houses and other places."

Manner of recruiting, as practised in England in 1775 a Mr. Salisbury, May 27, 1776.—On Thursday a number of friends in our gaol, under sentence of transportation, were reprieved on condition of their entering into the 27th regiment of foot, to serve in any way in America against his rebellious subjects, which they agreed to, and were enlisted.

United States Lottery.—This lottery was put on foot by a resolution of congress, passed at Philadelphia, the 18th of November 1776, for the purpose of raising a sum of money, on loan, bearing an annual interest of 4 per cent, which with the sum arising from the deduction (15 per cent.) is to be applied for carrying on the present revolutionary war against America with declar

CONGRESS—Wednesday, March 25.

In Senate.

A memorial was presented to-day, by Mr. Grundy, from a committee of clerks in the several public offices, praying for an increase of salaries, which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Rail Road Mails.—Mr. Grundy gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the Postmaster General to make contracts with Rail Road Companies for carrying the U. S. Mail.

North Eastern Boundary.—Mr. Davis presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the subject of the lands belonging to that State and the State of Maine, which are claimed by Great Britain as within her boundary.

Expunging Resolution.—The Senate proceeded to consider the Expunging Resolution offered by Mr. Benton. Mr. Porter resumed his remarks in opposition to the resolutions, and in reply to the views thrown out by the Senator from Missouri. After Mr. Porter had concluded, the resolution was laid on the table for the present.

The Senate then went into the consideration of executive business, and afterwards adjourned.

House of Representatives.

In the House, the bill to repeal the section of the U. S. Bank charter making the notes of the bank receivable in payments to the government, was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and at length, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, who moved the previous question, taken out of Committee, and brought into the House.

Mr. Cambreleng said, that it was necessary the House should act promptly on the subject, as it appeared from letters just received at the Treasury, that the branches had refused to redeem the notes of each other, and made them a subject of broker. age and speculation. He said he should call up the bill to-morrow.

The following remarks of Mr. Webster upon Mr. Grundy's motion to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Post Master General to make permanent contracts for the transportation of the mail on rail roads, will be read with much interest.

Mr. Webster supported the motion taken by the Senator from Tennessee, and would take that opportunity to say that he should make a reference to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, of [illegible] which he had before brought under consideration here, but what he thought might well [illegible] with other matters, to that committee. Mr. Webster would have government take an interest in [illegible]—and he (see [illegible] instrumental in their establishment in all parts of our country, upon condition of service rendered in the manner contemplated, and while the public purse was so well able to contribute to works so valuable and so great. He would have a rail road from Bangor to New Orleans — from Buffalo to Washington, and in all those important directions in which public attention was every day invited. And what reason could be assigned, why the public funds should be withheld, when it could be so well invested as in this species of enterprise?

Extract of a letter from Harrisburg, March 25:—The Senate have been engaged most of the day in considering a bill to make appropriations to the different colleges in this state. The bill originally was, to appropriate 29,000 dollars to each, in the whole 288,000 dollars, but an inflexible minority by opposing the bill, and the rescinding of the rule which forbids bills to be read twice on the same day, finally succeeded to reduce the sum to 180,000 dollars, being 12,000 dollars to each. Bills are not to be transmitted after to-day.

The bill to incorporate the William Penn Market Company, and the West Philadelphia Canal bill, passed and were sent to the House.

In the House, Mr. Reed offered a joint resolution requiring the Canal Commissioners to cause a survey of the Columbia rail-way and Susquehanna to be made to ascertain the expense of so carrying it out as to avoid the inclined planes. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cox, from the committee to examine the Philadelphia Bank, made a report favorable, and the usual number of copies were ordered to be prin ed.

The following bills through a second and third reading. An act to incorporate the Philadelphia Lyon Company—ayes 47, nays 25; to charter he Ne—cas le and Pittsburg Rail Road Company; [illegible] the charter of the Manufacturers and Me—[illegible] Bank of Northern Liberties. This bill failed to [illegible] on second reading, 37 to 34, but the vote was [illegible] reconsidered, 39 to 34, and it passed 39 to 31. The bill to repeal the charter of the Bethlehem Bank to Savings Institution, and charter the Berks County Bank, passed 44 to 25. The bill to extend the charter of the Philadelphia Bank, also passed.

We learn from the Lexington Intelligencer, that the Arsenal, containing the public arms, at Frankfort, Ky. was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. and such was the [illegible] to which it had [illegible] before the [illegible] progress of the flames, that the buildings with its whole contents were destroyed. Not a sword, musket, cartouch box or trapping was saved. The origin of the fire had not been ascertained. It appears however, that the barn had been engaged in cleaning the arms the day previous, and thence, it is probable, resulted the fire of the arsenal.

The Baltimore American of Thursday says: "Yesday afternoon a young man, a son of Mr. Joseph [illegible], Howard street, while engaged in putting a [illegible] on the new building at the corner of St. [illegible] and Lexington streets, fell from the cornice to [illegible], which is about straight plank, which [illegible] the entrance was terminated [illegible] A wild and aggravating [illegible] on Sunday morning last, [illegible] St. James's Hill, and a Mr. [illegible] made an excursion from this place with a [illegible] in the country and returned [illegible] They stopped at a house on the [illegible] by a Mrs. Berry, and took from the [illegible] the chicks, which they [illegible] Mr. Hill requesting Mrs Berry to lend him a [illegible] She refused, alleging that she kept her [illegible] Mr. Hill persisted in [illegible] and she in [illegible] until [illegible] the door with Hill outside. He then [illegible] and fired into the upper part of the [illegible] and afterwards forced it open by a kick, but still remaining [illegible] Mr. Adams then came up and left him a few paces away from the door, and was remonstrating with him to induce him to desist from his violence, when the woman stepped to the door with a musket, and shot Hill in the head. He died immediately.

(From the Baltimore American.)

The Wheeling Gazette publishes the paragraph inserted in this paper a few days ago, relative to the arrest of two persons in this city charged with having committed a robbery on a Western merchant near Wheeling, and adds to it the following particulars:—

"There were two or three circumstances connected with the robbery here alluded to, which are sufficiently singular to be worth relating. The gentleman robbed as Mr Franks, merchant, of Alabama, and the two thieves were passengers in the same steamboat up the Ohio. The ice in the river compelled them to leave the boat near Fishing creek, about forty miles below Wheeling, and procure horses and a guide to this town. On the way they stop at a farm house, where, during the night, Mr. Franks was robbed of 550 dollars. The party, including the guide, all submitted to a search, but no trace could be found of the money, and the journey was resumed. In an hour or two after setting out, Mr F. with one of the passengers having got consideably in the advance, was hastily overtaken by the other, who told him that the guide had just confessed to the knowledge who had stolen the money, and that it was a young man of his acquaintance who had slept at the house.

The passenger further related that upon this he had endeavored to apprehend the guide, but that he had started off from his horse and escaped into the woods. The appearance of the horse without the rider at that moment, seemed to confirm the statement, and Mr. Franks determined to take steps, on reaching Wheeling, for apprehending the fellow.—Strange to say, after his arrival here he was a little surprised at seeing the guide himself enter the town in pursuit of his horse. He had evidently turned him to be apprehended, and thrown into jail on the affidavit of the passenger to whom the alledged misdemeanor had been made, and the three travellers continued on to Baltimore. In a week afterwards, the counsel employed in the case received a letter from Mr. Franks, stating that he had been deceived by his fellow passengers [illegible] he had discovered that they were the thieves [illegible] regretted that the innocent man might be further [illegible] at liberty. This however had already been [illegible] by a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that [illegible] was committed in Ohio, a day or two [illegible] imprisonment. The real thieves were [illegible] the guide happening to identify in a store [illegible] notes which had but an hour or two [illegible] received from one of his fellow passengers.

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SOMETHING THAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED.

There is no means so general among the readers of fiction, as the means for accident—incident of all kinds. The dialogue may be brilliant, the descriptions beautiful, the characters original, the sentiments noble and well expressed—no matter—your book must have a duel in it, a "sudden death," a "found drowned," a "dreadful murder," or a "mysterious disappearance."

We record the following "incident," in the hope that such as may be going to dine—ravenously hungry—upon a "three vol. post oct," will not find their appetite impaired by a "relish" that owes its existence to real life.

"What a place for a gentleman to live in!" said Henry Evanshaw, a victim of the Greek-and-Latin incompetency system, as he sate in his back attic, which "served him for parlor, and kitchen, and all," one dreary afternoon in September; and in "melancholic mode and accentes lowe" he began taking an inventory of the properties which constituted his "furnished lodgings," and consisted of very little more than pens, ink, paper—six treatises, eight epics, and nine novels!

Henry had again resigned himself to the gloom of contemplative retrospection, when the accents of his laudably broke upon his ear—not "like Houn's hymn," but in a tone the very reverse of that kind of voice which has been pronounced to be "a most excellent thing in woman"—intimating that the "postman" had been again with the letter from Brighton, and had again "refused to leave it," save for prompt payment. This was from his father, to whom he had written two days previously for another "last supply."

In the evening Mr. Evanshaw was passing a neighbouring coffee house to which he sometimes resorted, and longing to be possessed of such a sum as would justify him in entering, when he was accosted by [illegible] proprietor—"I think, sir, your name is Evanshaw?"

"It is," said Henry; and valour and bailiffs alternated before his eyes.

"I have a parcel for you, sir, left this afternoon," and in two minutes the packet was placed on the table at which Henry had now seated himself, and the poor scholar was left monarch, pro tem., of all he surveyed.

A dash of hope crimsoned his hungered cheeks, as he broke the seals of the packet; it was but momentary, and the sight that instantly followed brought the [illegible] experience had taught to expect disappointment to us, but whose exquisite temperament bade him hope best.

The packet contained a letter, and a hundred pound Bank of England note! The former had neither signature nor date, nor was the address of the writer mentioned; further, the handwriting was perfectly unknown to him. The contents were as follows:—

"Mr. Henry Evanshaw is informed that if he will go this night to 11 — street, Cavendish square, he will find apartments fitted up for his reception, and the people of the house ready to pay him every attention. Mr. H. E. is further informed that, if he will call tomorrow at Messrs. Drummond's, he may, on stating his name, and the above address, receive the sum of £250; and that such may be had by him, on personal application, every quarter. Enclosed is a hundred pound note."

A Royal salute, a discharge of artillery, would convey but a faint idea of the echoing rat-tat-tat, which astonished the intellects of the inhabitants of —— street, Cavendish square, as the clock struck ten, on the night of the day when our incident commenced. The lion's head, had it been a real one, would have ached until the following Christmas.

"Mr. Evanshaw, I presume?" said the landlady: "pray, walk up stairs, sir. The gentleman in blue told me to be prepared to receive you at about ten: we have just finished. The gentleman in blue, I'm sorry to say, sir, left about three minutes ago."

The gentleman finally was proved the last person concluded, as the parties entered the drawing-room. The effect this produced on our hero as he entered, was very similar to that which the palace of the three sisters had upon the fisherman in the Arabian Nights. Astonishment is said to be the result of ignorance: all marvelling, therefore, must be excused in a man who for the last eight years had been doomed to the bare walls and sterile interior of a poet's garret.

The room he entered was a noble one. The finest Turkey carpet hushed the treading of the delighted feet, rich crimson velvet curtains helped to inclose the warmth concerted by the cheerful fire, while a decoration partook of their fervid glowing—of their gorgeousness. A mirror, which reached the ceiling, was hung over the white marble mantel-piece; the walls were plentifully adorned with a Negro Slavery in a certain mode of the expense of so carrying it out as to avoid the inclined planes. Laid on the table.

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"Yes, some ten years ago."

"You trawled over the Alps, of course?"

"Yes, I did," said Evanshaw. "The Alps are dear mountains to me. Their grandeur, scenery, their memories, I can appreciate to the full; but it is extraordinary how a little bit of the heart, how a feeling, a particle of love, takes precedence with me of all that is merely mental. I saved a man's life on the Alps, and my gratitude to Heaven for giving me the opportunity of doing so makes me daily happy; for daily I give vent to it ere the labours of the day are entered upon."

"Did you ever meet, in Italy, with an Englishman of the name of Barrow?"

"Barrow! 'Twas his name: the name of him I preserved. Is he living?"

"He is."

"Do you know him?"

"Strange to say, though I have seen him every morning for many years, I do not know him. I mean in the profound acceptation of the word. If I did know him, I should have mustered one of the greatest melancholy-cal difficulties in the world."

"You speak in riddles. Can I see him?"

"That is for you to say. I should think you might, for he sits close to you at this instant." And with these words the stranger bared his wrist, and disclosed to his friend the scar made by a wolf's tooth.

The friends were now in each other's arms.

"Domestic calamities, of all sorts, have altered me, my dear Evanshaw," said Barrow, after a time. "But good philosophy has enabled you to carry cheerful and unimpaired looks, despite your long poverty. Is every thing arranged as you like it in —— street?"

"How is it possible you could know my lodgings?"

"Simply, because I—I am the gentleman in blue."

There was too good an understanding between the friends—the faith of each in the other's nobility of nature, not all entreaties on the part of the one, and all refusals to be obliged on that of the other, quite out of the question. They felt, as it were, with the same heart.

Many years have passed away, during which period the two friends have not been once separated. They took up their abode together the day after their meeting at the exhibition: have both married since: and, with their respective children, still have one roof covering them—are, while we are writing, in very good health, (we drank tea with them last night) and as young at heart, and as full of hopefulness and kind doctrines as they were twenty years ago. H. H.

From Kincaid's Random Shots.

MILITARY ANECDOTES.

The Wife of the Regiment.—While the troops of the light division, as already noticed, were strutting about with the consciousness of surpassing excellence, menacing and insulting a foe for which their persons, knapsacks, and all, would barely have sufficed for a luncheon, a dash of mortification was served up for those of our corps, by the hands of their better half, which was not easy of digestion. To speak of the wife of a regiment is no very unusual as to imply that she must have been some very great personage, and, without depriving her of the advantage of such a magnificent idea, I shall only say that she was the only thing of the kind we had got, for they landed at Lisbon with eleven hundred men, and only one woman. He who

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1836.

Mrs. Jane Porter, No. 44 South street, Poor, continues the agency of Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post, &c. in place of Miss Porter, deceased.

Notices of several new publications, are unavoidably deferred until our next.

ACCIDENT.

After the first edition of this week's Post had been worked off, and while the workmen were making arrangements to insert some additional news, having especial reference to the city, the whole form of types fell down, and in the twinkling of an eye was converted into a mass of pi. Accidents of this character, to which all printing offices are liable, occasion a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, a full share of which, in this instance, we most painfully realized, the whole mechanical labour of the week, belonging to that inner form, having been, in one instant, entirely destroyed. To repair the evil as soon as possible, and there being no other remedy, our hands were again put to work, within an hour after the accident occurred, and thanks to the industry, and the kindness of our friends at the National, Philadelphia and United States Offices, and the Evening Star, who promptly granted us the use of their available "matter," which we already been enabled to refill our sheet with miscellanies, and the current news of the day.

The accident must be our apology for the delay in serving city subscribers, and also for the omission of many literary and other editorial notices, our Washington correspondence, advertisements, &c. prepared for this paper, which are now jumbled together in glorious confusion, which we have been unable to re-set so as to get the Post in any reasonable time. Our present supply of paper is immense—much greater than we trust, it will ever be again.

Harrington's exhibitions of Ventriloquism and Gymnastics, are continued at the American Museum, to crowded and fashionable audiences, who have a propensity for amusement, should not lose him a call.

INFORMATION WANTED.—About three years since a man named George Duke, a native of England, left his residence in Oxford, Ohio, for Kentucky, from which he wrote to his brother, George Duke, of Oxford, a short time after his arrival. Since the receipt of that letter no tidings have been had of him. George Duke is a farm and has money invested in Oxford, and relations there are very anxious to know where he is now residing. Any information respecting him will be very thankfully received by George Duke, Oxford, Ohio.

The steam-boat business on Lake Erie, appears to be increasing with great rapidity.—Eight have already been built and put in operation this short sheet of water, thirty-nine steam boats less than thirty-four of which are now in grant employment. The aggregate tonnage of these boats is about eight thousand tons, and the capital invested in the stock exceeds a million of dollars. The trade and business of the ports of country are now of immense im-

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We learn that Mr. Jaudon, Cashier of the United States Bank, chartered by this state, has gone for Europe, a few days since, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for establishing agencies for the new institution, in London and France. It is stated that he will remain in Europe, for the use of the Bank with which he is connected, twenty millions in specie, a still greater amount should it subsequently be deemed necessary. The directors of the Bank appear to be determined to do all in their power to accommodate the public and relieve the existing pressure.

The bill in relation to the United States Bank, before the legislature of Ohio, was so amended on its final passage, as simply to prohibit the establishment of Branches or Agencies of that Bank, within the state. The section interdicting the circulation of notes of the United States Bank in Ohio, was, very wisely, stricken out.

The Directors of this city have given notice that on Monday, 4th of April, they intend to strike for higher wages. On and after that day, as they state in their resolutions, the system of hauling ordinary loads to and from any place within the limits of Vine and South streets, between the Delaware river and 6th streets, will be charged 50 cents; from 13th street, 37½ cents, to Broad street, 25 cents, to the river Schuylkill 75 cents. Other distances in proportion to the above. Coals to be hauled by the barrel two squares or less, three cents per barrel, four squares or less than one, over 4 squares in proportion.

Printing goods and loading wagons $250.

Computing a single hogshead in a wagon 50

CONSPIRACY.

Twenty-five journeymen tailors of N. York, members of the Trades Union, have been indicted for conspiracy by the Grand Jury of that city. They are now under bail, to answer the charge, in the sum of five hundred dollars each. The indictment contains four counts, charging the defendants with having formed themselves into an unlawful club or combination, and adopting certain arbitrary by-laws, rules or regulations injurious to trade and commerce, and unjust and oppressive toward employers and journeymen who are not members of the society.—Of these rules are the following, in substance, viz. That no member of the society shall work for any employer, who employed a man that was not a member of the society. That no member should work for an employer who refused to regard a man at a less price than the price established by the society. That no member should work for any employer who refused to take a slate to be hung up in a public part of the shop, upon which should be entered the name of any journeyman taking a job from the store, and that no journeyman should take a job out of the hands of any one who had been discharged from the store. Also that during the time of a strike, a certain number should be selected from the whole number each day, to watch the shops; and that the number be selected, on refusing to watch, should forfeit five dollars.

The Bridge below the River.

We find in the Albany Argus, the following notice of exclusive proceedings in New York, which is a determination to get through with business, or they cannot get over it.

We congratulate our citizens upon the passage by the unanimous vote of the House yesterday, of the bill providing for the construction of a Tunnel under the Hudson opposite the city of Albany. It also passed the Senate by an equally unanimous vote. The slight amendments of the House will no doubt be concurred in by the Senate to-day."

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard have published a volume full of instruction, entitled "The Heavens, and other Worlds." It treats of the Heavenly bodies, and the laws by which they roll, not as a system of phenomena, but as reflections arising out of a scientific view of the heavens; in which the learning of the wise is made subservient to the great purposes of entertainment. The valuable work is one of a series, which includes the Earth, the Sea and the Air, and will be followed by Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Disposal of the Surplus Revenue.

We are led to believe from information from Washington, and from other sources, that the advices, that the entire surplus revenue coming into the Treasury, will be the general Government with any deposited with the States, but that it is due to the people, to the Government, and to the genius of our institutions, that it is distributed among the people of the several States, to make an early disposal of it.

Two modes have been suggested for the disposal of the surplus revenue, one is to place large sums at the disposal of companies authorized by states, to make loans upon which the United States may be secured without expense to the government. The plans are, of course, so extensive as to carry state in the Union, it follows that the gift would have the influence of its money and, so extensive as its bounty. We see many who like this scheme but it is not now proper to discuss it.

The second proposition into the state, pro rata, the whole of the surplus without interest, to be returned when thereof, by a war or from other causes, shall be exercised. This measure, we have heard, is zealously advocated by Mr. Kendall, the late secretary of state. It appears to us that this is the best plan, and if only the two are proper should hope that Mr. Kendall would succeed in having him.

We are aware that neither is schemes are entirely original, but we believe government has never before undertaken to divest itself of the excess of its That it has now undertaken the task with conviction of its great importance, we feel very and we wish them success.

Three Months.

Few persons are aware that city of Philadelphia can boast of *three* monstrous one name—veritable monsters, worthy of note. It is true that there are now in this city more than three "United States Banks," viz: the United States Bank, that is held in the same way with the Girard Bank, the late United Southern, and the present United States Bank. The institutions, we believe, all proceed very harmonly, though the oldest is likely to outlive all the and become a sort of Juice Herb among bank institutions, except, indeed, that the old U. S. B will "cut up" better than did old Jusee.

Messrs. Carey & Hart have issued in one volume, "Random Recollections of House of Commons, from the year 1830 to these of 1835, including personal sketches of all par." The descriptions of place, persons, manners, customs and dresses, are highly interesting.

The same publishers have gone to the volume entitled "Naval Sketch Book, othe Service afloat and ashore, with characteristic manuscripts, tragments, opinions, &c. second series, by the Author of Tales of a Tar." All very pleasant and clever, seasoned like and agreeable.

The following delicate morsel is so exquisite, that we cannot refrain from giving it to our readers at once, and in this place although it more properly belongs to the Ohio department. It is copied from the Baltimore Reformer.

Household Services of a Dog.—"I say stranger," said a cottage resident to a Yankee pedlar, "don't you whistle that ere dog away." "Why he aint no use no how, he's so ugly." "O, but he saves heaps of work." "How?" Why he always licks the plates and dishes so clean, that they never want washing; and mammy says she would not part with him no how, for our new dog aint got used to mustard yet.

The employing shoemakers of the ladies' branch, have recently held a meeting, and resolved to resist the demands of the journeymen for an increase of wages. The numbers were among the resolutions adopted.

Resolved, That we are determined not to submit to the coercive measure adopted by the Journeymen and Hodcen that while we are willing to pay a fair compensation for labour to both, we declare ourselves Free and Independent to act for ourselves.

Resolved, That we do not denounce the right of workmen to levy a tax of wages upon ourselves, for the support of the Fund of the Trades Union, nor for the funds of any individual Per, so long as Resolved, That the Journeymen's measures now in operation are most obnoxious, coercive, and detrimental to the peace, prosperity, and best interests of the community.

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Reeve has been the leading attraction at the Arch street Theatre during the week. His performances have given general satisfaction to crowded houses, and it is now universally admitted, that in no particular line, he is without a rival. He played Jerry on Thursday evening, with great applause.

Burton takes a benefit this evening, and presents an attractive bill. A play never before performed, called *The Court of Love*, written by James N. Barker, Esq. will be produced, together with the Actor of All Work, and The Devil to Pay, capital entertainment, for those who love to laugh. Of course the house will be crowded.

At the Walnut street Theatre, we have had, during the week, Mr. Murdock, Mr. James, Mr. Addison and Miss Duff, besides the new dramas of the Jewess and Norman Leslie, which still continues attractive. Both these pieces will be performed to night, for the benefit of Mr. Weymss, the Manager. Mr. Howard will also appear. No one connected with this Theatre is more deserving of a good benefit than Mr. W. and we earnestly hope that his friends will turn out in great strength to-night, to reward his industry and enterprise.

Mr. Duffy, the Manager of the Albany Theatre died on Saturday week, in consequence of the wound inflicted on him by Mr. Hamilton, a member of his Company. The Troy Budget thus notices the event:

"The company to which Mr. Duffy was attached, had within a short period fitted up a temporary theatre in this city, and had performed several evenings, with profit to its members, and much to the satisfaction of the audience who attended. On Saturday evening, when the news of the death of Mr. Duffy was announced, the tragedy of Fazio was going on, and the actors were so much affected that they were unable to continue the performances. We understand that the scene behind the scenes was truly affecting—nearly all the members of the company were in tears. Mr. Green announced the painful situation of the company; and at his request, the audience unanimously consented that the performance should be suspended.

The Italian Opera corps are performing in New Orleans, with great applause. Miss Phillips and Mr. and Miss Cooper, were in the same city, at our last advices.

Mademoiselle Celeste has just concluded a very profitable engagement at the Washington Theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Wood and Mr. Brough, are at the Park, New York.

Messrs. Maywood & Co. are about to re-open the Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore. Celeste, Mr. and Mrs. Wood and Mr. Reeve, will be the leading attractions

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We notice the following suggestions in the N. York Commercial Advertiser. They undoubtedly cover the whole ground of the causes of the pressure now existing in the money market.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—Do the public wish to know why money is scarce, and that unless a remedy is speedily applied, the most disastrous consequences will be experienced? It is that about thirty millions of money have been taken out of circulation, and are in deposit to the credit of the government in the several deposite banks. Let this sum be immediately restored to circulation, and there will not be any want of money. Again, to avoid embarrassment in the money market hereafter, let the revenue of the government be reduced to the precise amount of its expenses. Let there be no balances in the treasury.

DEATH OF A RABID DOG.—Shortly after sunrise this morning, the attention of persons passing the Bowery was attracted to a huge mad dog down Grand street, where a score of voices were raised to the highest note in the shout of "mad dog," and as many individuals were in full chase after a panting animal, a rod to advance of them. At this moment, one of the workmen employed in the erection of the Dry Dock Bank in the Bowery, armed with a cross bar, placed himself in a position to intercept the dog's course, and, on the coming up, with a well aimed blow, laid him dead at his feet. In passing, we learned that the dog had been pursued from Essex market, where attention had been attracted by his pursuers, and killing at all but his running, and killing at all the dogs that came in his way. He was a large, dark brown animal, nearly black, with a thick bull head, (though not a bull dog,) and a long tail. We subsequently learned that he was seen an hour previous at the corner of Chapel and Chambers streets, where he attempted to bite a man. As the dog bent on a call to chasing the scholars, after the usual hour, had finished ringing, the masters and mistresses entered, and commanded silence and attention. But neither silence nor attention were to be had. The scholars one and all, boys and girls, young and old, from the uncrowned queen of the—to the young boy of twelve or thirteen, who had not yet left off his squeaking voices might be heard, uttering sundry discordant words as the following—"Fe-rules," "snipped," "kept in," "wont stand it" &c. &c.

The masters were "thunderstruck, the mistresses were horror struck. The awful birch rod was held up—no notice was taken of it. Threats were unheeded—they were despised. Candy was off—recess was spurned; and as the latter effort was made, a cry arose —"mutiny and corruption —we won't sell our liberties—we won't barter our rights."

The masters trembled for the safety of their thrones, the mistresses looked blue. But what was to be done. A pause ensued, broken only by the hum of the tiny voices. At length a little ragged, unbridled, unbreeched brat, numbering some three or four summers, with the assistance of his schoolmates mounted the rostrum (a school desk) and prepared to address the scholars and teachers on the nature of their rights. Silence being obtained he thus commenced:—

"Fellow schoolmates and sufferers in the cause of Literature—I rise to explain the reason for this unexpected and unusual course of conduct as pursued by us present. Ever since the free schools have been established, we have been the slaves of tyrannical masters and cross-grained mistresses—masters whose chief merit lays in the strength of their arms, and mistresses whose skill, at using the thimble, on our devoted heads. True, the city of New York finds us in learning, but it finds the masters in birrels and the misses in thimbles. We won't stand it any longer, tha's flat, and if they don't let us do just as we want to, we wont come to school no longer."

At the conclusion of this speech, the young orator was gratified with shouts and hurrahs, that shook the school room to its base, and struck terror into the hearts of the tyrants. They begged, and prayed, and entreated to be let out—but the young devils were inflexible, and would not suffer them to depart until they had signed the following promise in writing:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby promise henceforth not to use either birch or hetrule on dark brown animal, nearly black, with a thick bull head, (though not a bull dog, and a long tail. We subsequently learned that he was seen an hour previous at the corner of Chapel and Chambers streets, where he attempted to bite a man. As the dog bent on a call to chasing the school, after the usual hour, had finished ringing, the masters and mistresses entered, and commanded silence and attention. But neither silence nor attention were to be had. The scholars one and all, boys and girls, young and old, from the uncrowned queen of the—to the young boy of twelve or thirteen, who had not yet left off his squeaking voices might be heard, uttering sundry discordant words as the following—"Fe-rules," "snipped," "kept in," "wont stand it" &c. &c.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says:

"Yesterday afternoon a young man, a son of Mr. Joseph Russell, Howard street, while engaged in putting a tin roof on the new building at the corner of St. Paul and Lexington streets, fell from the cornice to the ground, striking a post or upright plank, which passed through his body. His existence was terminated instantly."

The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel of the 15th inst. says—"From an accurate account taken of the stock of Cotton in the warehouses in this city, we find but 11,187 bales, and a sale has come to our knowledge of a crop of 67 square bales, at 90 cents. The quality we understand was very good."

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD.

The citizens of Kimberton and parts adjacent recently held a meeting, when it was resolved, that "immediate measures be taken to procure a darter, and organize a company to construct a branch rail road, to intersect the Philadelphia and Reading rail road at, or near Phœnixville and extend to the Yellow Springs with power further to extend the said branch, wherever the interests of the company may require it to connect with the Columbia rail road or the proposed valley rail road, at some point east of Brandywine creek."

From the several knowledge that we possess of the country through which the proposed rail road is to pass, we fully agree with the meeting, that the route proposed is far preferable to the one adopted by the Valley Company. The first rout passes through a region of country abounding in iron ore, now conveyed by waggons east or ten miles to the Schuylkill Canal. Iwould pass through "Pickering Valley," here there are a number of merchant mills and many *unimproved* mill seats, and if its route were adopted, factories and mill of all descriptions would spring up. The *Great Valley* route in our opinion passes near to the great state road, that no particular advantage would accrue to the land-holder, wereas the other route would increase the prices farms in that vicinity, and offer inducement to the company, that the valley route doesn't possess.

The Harrisburt correspondent of the Inquirer, writing unt date of March 23d, says: "Bills passed the hose to-day to increase the capital of the Bk of Penn Township $250,000—that of 4 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank $30000. The first is to pay a bonus of $3340—the other a bonus of $30,000—the dividde of both to be subject to taxation. Anaconda passed to extend the charter of the Philadphia Bank.

THE AMRICAN MAGAZINE.

We have recevedthe February No. of this useful work. It has been considerably improved during the last six months. The embellishments are numerous and of a superior order. Mr. Fessenden, south Seventh st. is the Agent.

The Penny Press.

The "Public Ledger" a neat penny paper, the first number of which appeared to day, in speaking of that class of daily publications in New York says—

"In the cities of New York and Brooklyn, containing together a population of 300,000, the one daily circulation of the penny papers is not less than Seven Thousand. This is nearly sufficient to place a newspaper in the hands of every man in the cities, and even of every boy old enough to read. These papers are to be found in every street, lane and alley; in every hotel, tavern, counting house, shop and store. Almost every porter and drayman, while not engaged in his occupation, may be seen with a penny paper in his hand.

From the New York Herald.

ANOTHER STIKE.

The shoemakers have log the ir strike—the carpenters, the painters, the tinkers, the tailors, and nearly all the journeymen of the various trades have tak' their strike, and now we are about to record another. Strikes and monopolies are all the go. The rich bakers monopolize all the money, and let it out at high premiums. Col Webb monopolises saltpetre and honor, and the penny papers monopolize all the circulation, patronage, and advertising. A few butchers and bakers have got a small monopoly—the coal and wood dealers threaten—and we might go and enumerate to the end of the chapter, strikes and monopolies, and yet leave some untouchioned.

The strike we are about to record, is one which if successful must affect the whole world; for it will affect the arts. It will affect commerce, and it will affect the arts. The brill and prospects of our beloved country may be dimmed forever. The logic is performed by dosting parents, of their children, may be crush d, and more than all, this country will lose that rank and standing she has attained in the public of literature and science. But the strike

Yesterday morning, at the opening of the schools, after the bell had finished ringing, the masters and mistresses entered, and commanded silence and attention. But neither silence nor attention were to be had. The scholars one and all, boys and girls, young and old, from the uncrowned queen of the—to the young boy of twelve or thirteen, who had not yet left off his squeaking voices might be heard, uttering sundry discordant words as the following—"Fe-rules," "snipped," "kept in," "wont stand it" &c. &c.

This being duly signed by all the masters present, they were let out, but now came the time for the mistresses.

They shewed their nails—the little vixens shewed their medies. They shewed their thimbles—the girls made faces at them, and after a long struggle with fear and duty, they signed a promise, in which it was agreed that the girls should go among the boys whenever they choose —that they might romp and talk as much as they pleased at all times, and that no more thimbles were to be used.

Their point was gained, and loud huzzas from both sides greeted their succes. The mistresses fled trembling, and the scholars having none to control them, took a holiday on the occasion, and dispersed to pass the day in pleasure and amusement.

Should this state of things continue much longer, the worst fears may be apprehended for the improvement of the rising generation.

Curious Coincidence.

A few days ago three brothers residing in Nottingham, (two of whom had married sisters,) were each of them happily blest with an increase of family, the interval of all three occurrences being within thirty hours of each other. What could Mr. Malthus have said!—[Nottingham Review.

CHINESE MULBERY.—A remarkable instance of this plant's tenacity of life was mentioned to us the other day by Dr. Bichbins of this town. Dr S. last autumn sent several boxes of the cuttings of this plant to Illinois. One of them was (6) days on its passage, and when received, the earth in which the cuttings had been started, and were shooting forth as luxuriantly as if enjoying the choicest advantages of sun, sky, and soil. No doubt the cuttings of the Multicau is can be sent the world over without killing them.—[Northampton Gazette.

We mentioned the other day, that wonderful curiosity, the TATO CAT, as it is called, now exhibiting at the Masonic Hall. It is a most interesting *lusus naturæ*. The following account, from the Bingham Gazette, of a remarkable cow, describes a wonder of another kind. The animal was raised and fed "a long time ago," by Mr. Jacob Hittleheiser, of this city, and exhibited at his stables, in Seventh street, in 1789. We annex the description:

Height in the Shoulder 14 hands 3½ inches—Height in the Rump 16 hands 1½ inches—length from forehead between the horns to the rump in a straight line, 8 feet 7½ inches—length from the nose to the end of the tail extended in a right line, 14 feet 11 inches—round under the bracket and over the shoulder, 9 feet and 1 inch—round the body close behind the fore legs, 8 feet 4½ inches—round the body at the navel 9 feet 8½ inches. She was seven years old last Christmas, and is estimated to be the largest and fattest cow ever fed in this state.

The following is the account of the weight of the cow when slaughtered:

Four quarters 372, 329, hind quarters 290, 260 Hide 140, head and heart 68, Belly and feet 75, sack 40, tallow 25—416.

Total, 1763 lbs

When slaughtered, it was acknowledged by all to be the fattest and largest cow ever killed in Pennsylvania. The fat of the ribs measured full three inches thick. The kidneys were not remarkably large, and the inside fat was much below the common proportion found in well fed cattle. The whole when cut up and regularly placed on the stall, made a beautiful appearance, and was a great curiosity of its kind.

FLORIDA

As the public attention is at this time directed to this fine but little known country, the following letter from the correspondent of the Boston Atlas may prove interesting.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 1836.

East Florida may be considered as extending from the twenty-eight degree of south latitude to the Georgia line. It is bounded on the west by the Gulf of Mexico, and contains from fifteen to twenty thousand square miles. In the vicinity of the Atlantic, it is generally flat, rising in some places forty or fifty feet high. The first rises above the flats of South Florida, and divides the waters flowing into the gulph from those that fall into the Atlantic. It grows higher and broader towards the Georgia boundary, it reaches an elevation of some two hundred feet, and spreads out into a broad plain on which is to be found the great Okefenokee swamp and Gorfound the great Okefenokee swamp and Gorfound, which empties sluggish discharges on one side, by the St. Mary's into the Atlantic, and on theother, by the Suwannee, into the gulph of Mexico. Next to this dividing ridge, the most remarkable feature in the topography of East Florida, is the river St. Johns, with its tributaries, lake George, Orange lake, Dunns lake, &c. In the vicinity of these waters, and about the banks of the Western tributaries of the Suwannee, and upon that traverse flowing into the gulph, there are some scattered bodies more or less extensive, of good land. By far the greater portion of East Florida may be pine barrens, and there are large tracts of such barrens, sterile as to produce neither pines nor grass, but only a scattered and stunted growth of bearable scrub oak. That portion of the pine land which is capable of cultivation in the same manner, though not to the same extent, as at present prevailing through the whole southern country, of a value for agricultural purposes, generally speaking is found in the vicinity of the pine timber, which in the course of a few years may perhaps make East Florida an extensive lumber getting county.

That portion of the territory of Florida, west of the Suwannee, about fifteen thousand square miles in extent, is unequally divided by it river Appalachicola, into the districts of Middle Florida and West Florida.

Middle Florida, though the least extensive of the four portions of territory, contains amount good land as all the rest together, and nearly the largest part of Middle Florida is piney woods. Suppose a line drawn east and west, four or five miles south of Tallahassee, and extended from the Suwannee to Appalachicola, all the country between this line and the gulph, is a low pine flat, elevated but a very few feet above the level the ocean, and except in a very few spots, uninhabitable and destitute of water. Vast tracts of indine, the land takes a sudden rise of seventy or abundred feet and along the edge of this ridge and about the shores of three or four lakes, some very irregular shape given them an extensive curvature, from which ravines make back in considerable extent to every direction, as well among most of the water courses, there are considerable bodies of fine land, which extends inland some miles north of the Georgia line. Intermingled with these good lands, and occupying the tie of the ridges between the water courses, are the largest bodies of sandy pine barrens.

In the northwest corner of West Florida, the Apalachicola, a branch of the Apalachicola, are in a considerable tract of good soil—which is the seat of a flourishing settlement. But south the greater part of West Florida is sandy and barren.

I do suppose the whole territory to contain thirty millions of acres, it will be a very great estimate, if we allow one million, or one thirtieth part, to be capable of cultivation. I mean according to the system of agriculture now in vogue in the Southern States. Under an agricultural and a social system of different character, scenes as bustling as Florida have been found able to support a dense population.

A big Pod.—A potter, in Austria, by the name Ignatius Carlier, finding it difficult to procure employment, though not from any want of skill in his craft, resolved to do something which should bring him into public notice. He resolved, therefore, to make a pot which should astonish all beholders; and after laboring three months he produced a vessel capable of containing—he requires, or a quantity of soup sufficient for 12,000 men. The sides were ornamented with garlands, the imperial eagle, and a representation of the temptation of Adam and Eve. A stupendous pot being exhibited, procured for the republic authority, and orders from all quarters poured in upon him in such profusion that he is now in a far way to make his fortune.

"WERRY PARTICKLER."—"John, go up to Deacon Lemon's store, and tell him to send me a pound of his best raisins—do you hear, my dear John?" "Yeth'm! yeth'm!" John posted off, and was gone nearly half an hour. "Why, you little rascal, you've been gone nearly long enough to make the raisins. Why didn't you step quicker? the deacon hasn't been all the time weighing out a pound of raisins, has he?" "Yeth, he hab too. He thaid how he must very 'tickler—so he kept me waiting till he could get 'em one pound." "Why, John, don't understand what you mean." "Why, pa hab he waith goin to stuffy the raisins into the scales into a paper—he stopped a good while and I obsed at it, and then he thaid he guessed he'd got a very leetle too many for a pound, and he must be werry particklar to—so he took out one raisin, and put in a stem, geth it make weight right.

A woman who makes no return to our presence passion, whatever important services she may afterwards do us in the course of life, will hardly be met with any thing from us, besides ingratitude.—*La Bruyere.*

INDICTMENT OF A SENATOR BY A GRAND JURY.

Col. Samuel Young, of the Senate of N. York, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Broome county, N. Y. for unbecoming imputations on the motives and character of the petitioners for, and stockholders of, the New York and Erie Rail-road, by stating, in a discussion in the Senate "being seduced and instigated by some influence, to the Jury unknown—in the hearing of that body, and of divers other respectable and worthy citizens of this State, then and there present, unjustly, injuriously, intemperately and untruly, utter and declare, that the applicants and petitioners for the passage of said Bill, were attempting to steal through the Legislature of this State, a felonious law—that they were a set of sturdy thieves and beggars—that he did not believe it was the intention of the *knowing ones* who were Stockholders, to build this road with their own money—that the said Bill proposed to sell the People of this State to an Incorporation, and instead of receiving, to pay three millions to close the bargain! And the Jurors aforesaid do further present, that the said sentiments are a libel on the resources of the southern counties, and on the character and purposes and patriotism of their citizens, that they are derogatory to the name and dignity of the office of Senator—that it is ungentlemanly and undignified in the servant of the people, to hold such language towards his superiors—the sovereign people, whom it is the Senator's duty to serve—that these imputations slander the motives of the stockholders and friends of this improvement—tend to create among strangers to the southern counties, false and unfavorable opinions of the quality of their soil, and the character of their people—to alienate the citizens of different sections of the State from one another—to defeat the rights and all the hopes of the whole communities, who have petitioned for the passage of the said Bill, and to the great damage and common nuisance of all the people of said State, desirous of preserving the dignity of the Legislative body, and of receiving from their Senators and Representatives, courtesy rather than insult, and justice rather than a repetition of wrongs."

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DAUGHTER.

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In the northwest corner of West Florida, the Apalachicola, a branch of the Apalachicola, are in a considerable tract of good soil—which is the seat of a flourishing settlement. But south the greater part of West Florida is sandy and barren.

I do suppose the whole territory to contain thirty millions of acres, it will be a very great estimate, if we allow one million, or one thirtieth part, to be capable of cultivation. I mean according to the system of agriculture now in vogue in the Southern States. Under an agricultural and a social system of different character, scenes as bustling as Florida have been found able to support a dense population.

A big Pod.—A potter, in Austria, by the name Ignatius Carlier, finding it difficult to procure employment, though not from any want of skill in his craft, resolved to do something which should bring him into public notice. He resolved, therefore, to make a pot which should astonish all beholders; and after laboring three months he produced a vessel capable of containing—he requires, or a quantity of soup sufficient for 12,000 men. The sides were ornamented with garlands, the imperial eagle, and a representation of the temptation of Adam and Eve. A stupendous pot being exhibited, procured for the republic authority, and orders from all quarters poured in upon him in such profusion that he is now in a far way to make his fortune.

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A woman who makes no return to our presence passion, whatever important services she may afterwards do us in the course of life, will hardly be met with any thing from us, besides ingratitude.—*La Bruyere.*

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From the Personal Narrative.

Brooks' Letters.

THINGS IN SWITZERLAND—NO. XIX.

Geneva, Sept. 4, 1858.

Here, as I have said before, I am living with the Swiss. I am not a traveler, but a resident. I have a home, and am surrounded by its comforts. I have my daily occupations, and my daily walks, and my daily friends. I am not a sight-seer, and have no curiosity to see what is to be seen. I am not a student, and have no desire to study what is to be studied. I am not a politician, and have no wish to meddle with what politicians are doing. I am not a man of pleasure, and have no taste for what is pleasant. I am not a man of business, and have no business to do. I am not a man of leisure, and have no leisure to be idle. I am not a man of fashion, and have no fashion to follow. I am not a man of wealth, and have no wealth to squander. I am not a man of poverty, and have no poverty to complain of. I am not a man of genius, and have no genius to display. I am not a man of talent, and have no talent to exercise. I am not a man of learning, and have no learning to impart. I am not a man of ignorance, and have no ignorance to conceal. I am not a man of virtue, and have no virtue to practice. I am not a man of vice, and have no vice to indulge. I am not a man of religion, and have no religion to profess. I am not a man of irreligion, and have no irreligion to avow. I am not a man of anything, and have no anything to be. I am not a man of nothing, and have no nothing to be. I am not a man of something, and have no something to be. I am not a man of everything, and have no ever